

VICE PRESIDENT LAID TO REST

Impressive Funeral Pageant at
Home of the Deceased.

THOUSANDS WERE THERE

The President and Leading Officials
of the Nation and State of New
Jersey Paid the Last Tribute to
Respect to Hon. Garrett A. Hobart
—Signs of Grief on Every Hand.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Paterson, N. J., Nov. 25.—With the
impressive religious services of the
Presbyterian Church, and with the dignity
due to his high office, all that is
mortal of the Vice-President, Garrett
A. Hobart, was committed to the earth
this afternoon. The President, Sec-
retary of State John Hay, Chief Justice
Fuller, former Vice-President Levi P.
Morgan, former Secretary of War Alger,
Secretary of the Interior H. C. Taft, the
Supreme Court Judges, members of the
Senate, members of Congress and the
Vice-President's personal friends filled
the beautiful Church of the Redeemer
and with moistened eyes and bowed
head testified silently and eloquently to
his worth as a statesman, friend and
neighbor.

Through the west window, from the
center of the stained glass mullioned
cross, shined a shaft of crimson that
shed its light around the catafalque and
bathed the orchids, narcissus blossoms
and white roses in bright tints. The
eyes of the clergyman traveled along
the shaft of light to the cross as he re-
peated the words, "The Lord gave and
the Lord hath taken away; blessed be
the name of the Lord."

THE PRESIDENT AGITATED.

The Chief Magistrate of the country
bowed his head in his hand. He was
visibly agitated. There was scarcely a
dry cheek in the crowded edifice, and
the widow was apparently the most
composed.

All the pomp of an official pageant,
which was omitted in deference to the
wishes of the deceased, could not have
equalled in impressiveness the scene in
the church. The imposing and solemn
strains of Chopin's funeral march filled
the edifice with its solemn melody as
the casket was borne up the aisle on
the shoulders of the stalwart members
of the Capitol police and placed upon
the bier prepared for it in front of the
pulpit. Following it came the pall-
bearers, members of the Senate. Fol-
lowing them came the family, the
widow and her son, President McKin-
ley, the Government dignitaries and in-
timate friends. They all sat close
around the casket.

On every side of it the floral offerings
were banked in a wealth of beauty and
color.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral services were opened by
Rev. Dr. Charles S. Shaw, who read a
portion of the 30th Psalm, Verses I-VI
and X-XII. The service followed by a
lection from Job XIV, Verses I-II and
VII-XII, and concluded by a reading
from the XVth chapter of Corinthians
I. After a prayer sixty male voices
filled the church with the beautiful
melody of "Nearer My God to Thee."

After the service, the business
of the interment and social services of
the deceased were extended, the Or-
pheus Club sang a cantata by Chvatal.
Mr. Magie then pronounced the bene-
diction, and in the same order that it
arrived the funeral procession left the
church. As the casket was borne down
the aisle and out the porch, the vast
multitude, which could hardly be
kept under control by the police and
soldiers, uncovered, and when the Pres-
ident appeared with bowed head, leas-
ing on the arm of John Hay, there was
only a murmur of greeting. Through a
long lane of thousands of uncovered
heads the cortege wended its way to
Cedar Lawn cemetery, where the body
was placed in the receiving vault.

The city wore its most sombre garb
to-day in mourning. All the mills, big
business houses and stores were closed.
The municipal buildings, banks and
factories looked gloomy in draperies of
black and purple. On every hand were
signs of grief for the loss of New Jer-
sey's statesman.

Out of deference to the wishes of
Mrs. Hobart there were no visitors this
morning to Carroll Hall, except the im-
mediate relatives of the family.

THE BIER.

The body of the Vice President rested
in its casket of oak on the catafalque
in the library. His right hand rested
lightly on his breast, and held a bunch
of violets placed there by his widow.
On the coffin was a bunch of white
lilies, a sheaf of palm and some smilax
and roses.

Around the room were many floral
tributes, conspicuous among them be-
ing several pieces from the White
House conservatory. The coffin lid bore
the inscription:

"1844—Garrett A. Hobart—1899."

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

The service at the house was brief
and simple. It was held in the library,
which was banked with flowers sent by
friends of the dead Vice-President. Mrs.
Hobart, with her son, Garrett A. Ho-
bart, Jr., sat near the head of the
casket, while near her were grouped the
President and his Cabinet, Judges of
the Supreme Court, the honorary pal-
bearers and the immediate friends of
the family and the family servants.

The Rev. David D. Magie offered the
prayer and read a passage of scripture.
The President, Cabinet and Supreme
Court Judges and those present took a
last look at the face of the dead, the
casket was closed and all that was
mortal of Vice-President Hobart was
carried out to the hearse.

THE MOURNERS.

There were never gathered in New

Jersey, and seldom in any part of the
United States, so many mourners of
eminence in the nation. They repre-
sented distinct stages of our national
life, combining the history of tremen-
dous civil strife, now buried, with the
marvelous record of progress following
the days of Lincoln, and marking the
epochs that came with the lamented
Gould and the living President McKin-
ley.

In the throng were Senators from
States that were Territories before
the war, and for years after. There
were Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts,
representing the old, and Beveridge,
of Indiana, representing the new in
national life. There were John W.
Daniel, of Virginia, representing the
Confederate soldier, and Hawley, of
Connecticut, standing as a type of the
Union veteran, each of them to-day
as Senators mourning the loss of
their presiding officer. There was
Jones, of Arkansas, arm in arm with
Frye, of Maine.

From every State came men of
broad culture and prominence in na-
tional affairs to honor the memory of
the illustrious American, whose ac-
knowledgeable ability had won him a
foremost place among men of his
time. More than three-fifths of the
Senate and nearly half the members
of the House of Representatives were
in the church, with the Governors of
one-third of the States. Before the
body of the church, the members
of the United States Senate and
House of Representatives, distinguish-
ed men from the States of the Union
and representatives of the New Jersey
Legislature and Supreme Court were
seated. This left room only for the
funeral party from the House.

FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The church floral decorations were
magnificent. A band of smilax over
three feet wide and thick enough to
hide the wall, ran around both sides
and the front of the main auditorium.
Above the windows the wreath ran un-
broken before the pipes of the great or-
gan. At the windows giant palms
reached up to the smilax. These palms
and the festooning around the win-
dows were laden with white flowers,
principally lilies of the valley, orchids
and chrysanthemums. Around the or-
gan and the pulpit lilies were strewn in
lavish profusion. The fonts before the
pulpit were covered with American
Beauty roses to the height of nine feet.
A large space in front of the pulpit
was left undecorated, where the casket
rested, surrounded by floral tributes.

AT THE CHURCH.

When the funeral arrived at the
church the mourners were seated in the
following order:

Pew No. 1.—Mrs. Hobart, her son Gar-
ret A. Hobart, and Hobart Tuttle; di-
rectly opposite, President McKinley,
the Secretary of State and the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

Pew No. 2.—David R. Hobart and
family. Behind the Presidential pew
were seated the Secretary of War, Sec-
retary of the Navy and Secretary of
the Interior. The pew regularly occu-
pied by the late Vice President was
filled with floral offerings.

The news immediately behind the
personal pall-bearers were occupied by
the representatives of the United States
Senate and the Senate police guards,
members of the Board of Trade, Ma-
sonic Orders, county officers, bank offi-
cers, Mayor Hinchliffe and the city offi-
cials of Paterson.

In the pews on the west side of the
church were Governor Voorhees, mem-
bers of the Supreme Court of New
Jersey and New Jersey State officials.
The pews on the right were occupied
by the clergy and elders and the ser-
vants of the Hobart family.

The order of services was as follows:

Organ prelude, by A. Mortimer Wiske,
from Chopin and Beethoven.

Reading of scriptures and prayer, by
Rev. Charles D. Shaw, of the Second
Presbyterian Church, of Paterson.

Hymn—"Nearer My God to Thee," by
the Orpheus Club.

Prayer and prayer, by Rev. Dr.
Magie.

Anthem—"Weary Hands," by the
Orpheus Club.

Benediction, by Dr. Magie.

THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

WAS BLOWN UP BY GUN COTTON

TORPEDOES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Nov. The World to-mor-
row will publish a letter from Havana
stating that United States officials,
after months of secret investigation,
have discovered that the battleship
Maine was blown up by gun cotton tor-
pedoes planted in the bay for the pur-
pose. The gun cotton, 700 pounds of
which was used, was sent from Barce-
lona, Spain, and was kept in a box
stolen from the magazine where the
stuff was stored or taken away by the
officials in charge. Admiral Manterola's
records will undoubtedly show the
names of his subordinates who had di-
rect control of the explosives, and in
that way the identity of the authors
and executioners of the plot to destroy
the Maine may be discovered.

Two or three men were engaged in
the destruction of the Maine.

A steam launch of Spanish make and
now used by the United States Govern-
ment in Havana harbor conveyed the
two torpedoes, according to the new
evidence, to a point within a few feet
of the bow of the Maine and anchored
there.

The torpedoes were kept in po-
sition by means of buoys floated eleven
feet under water and ten feet above the
anchors used to prevent them from be-
ing swept away. The torpedoes were
exploded by contact with the keel of
the Maine as she swung at anchor.

DERVISHES ROUTED.

Cairo Nov. 25.—Lord Cromer, the British

minister there, has received the following
dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Vignate's force came up with the
Khalifa's force seven miles south of Godd
and attacked it. After a sharp fight he
took his position. The Khalifa, who was
surrounded by a body guard of Emirs, was
killed, and all the principal Emirs were
captured or captured, except Osman Digna,
who escaped."

The Dervishes were utterly defeated,
their whole camp was taken and thou-
sands surrendered. A large number of
women, children and cattle also fell into
the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian force.

THE KAISER'S TRIP TO ENGLAND

Conflicting Opinions as to its Pro-
priety and Results.

ALLIANCE ADVOCATED

From Two Sources Come Strong Ar-
guments in Favor of Germany,
Great Britain and America Getting
Closer Together—Crumb of Com-
fort for the Boers—Czar's Visit to
Potsdam.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The visit of Emperor
William to England, although more or
less discounted before hand, has oc-
cupied public opinion this week above
all else. Even the most rabid Anglo-
phobes found little fault with the re-
ports of His Majesty's reception. "Some
papers commented, in a friendly way,
on the evidences of good will and sym-
pathy shown the Emperor even by the
lower classes of English, and augured
well therefrom for a firmer and clearer
understanding between the two coun-
tries. It is significant that one of Ger-
many's noted professors publishes a
strong argument in favor of a German-
British-American alliance, while Herr
Barth does the same.

In the nation, however, there is doubt
that the vast majority of the people
and press continue hostile to Great Brit-
ain and disapprove of the imperial visit.

GEN. LORD METHUEN.



desired effect, so the Czar departed in
a friendly mood. He was not angry nor
astounded at the Samoan agreement
and a better understanding between
Great Britain and Germany.

Regarding the Emperor's present feel-
ings about the war, the Associated
Press correspondent learns from the
same authority that his natural sym-
pathies are altogether on the British
side, but he clearly realizes that the
complete wiping out of the Boers as
an independent political element in
South Africa would not subserve Ger-
man interests. He also disapproves of
what he terms Mr. Chamberlain's "in-
sincere and provocative policy."

ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

Although expected, the burial of the
anti-strike bill came more swiftly than
anticipated by either the government
or the Reichstag. The collapse was due
to the conviction of the centrists that
their amendments would not be ac-
cepted by the government. The corre-
spondent of the Associated Press learns
that there is no intention to introduce
another anti-Socialist bill at present.
Emperor William no longer attaches
the highest importance to an anti-
strike bill, and even the canal bill for
a time has given way to the naval bill,
the passage of which engrossed his
thought. In the meanwhile, Count
Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of
the Interior, and the Berliner Corre-
spondenz, the special organ of the gov-
ernment's internal policy, severely re-
commended the majority of the Reich-
stag, which, on the rejection of the bill,
was made up of the entire Left, Centre
and Socialists. Because of their lack
of courtesy, the high officials threaten-
ed that, as every bill designed to restrain
or repress Socialists is defeated, the
government will have to find other
means to accomplish this end, and it is
claimed by the Socialists that the grow-
ing insolence of the Socialists. The
government officials also say plainly
that there is no intention of redeeming
Prince Hohenlohe's promise to enlarge
the right of political coalition through-
out Germany until the Reichstag has
passed measures to guard against the
"growing abuse of the right of the
coalition among the laboring classes."

AN UNGRACIOUS REPLY.

The reply of the Emperor of Germany
to the Berlin municipal council's birth-

DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAINS

Filipinos Routed and Scattered in
the Island of Panay.

SON OF ACUINALDO

Accompanied by Buencamino, the
Brains of the Philippines Native
Government, He Falls Into Ameri-
can Hands—General Otis Cables
That Filipinos Are Resuming
Work on Their Plantations.

Manila, Nov. 25.—10:30 p. m.—The
movement against the insurgents in
the Island of Panay has resulted in
driving them to the mountains, 20
miles inward. The troops engaged
were two battalions of the Nineteenth
Regiment, a battalion of the Twenty-
sixth Regiment, the Eighteenth Regi-
ment, Gordon's Mounted Scouts, and
Bridgman's battery of the Sixth Ar-
tillery. The Americans in all lost five
men killed and had 38 men wounded.
General Hughes, Colonel Carpenter
and Colonel Edmund Rice commanded
during the various fights. Thirty-two
insurgents were killed in the engage-
ments and the natives reported that
nineteen cart loads of wounded were
taken away. Among the Americans
killed was a lieutenant of the Eight-
teenth Regiment and a sergeant of
artillery. Twelve obsolete cannon
were captured.

Santa Barbara and Maasin arsenal
were deserted before the Americans

Aguinaldo, he added, was retreating
north with 2,000 men and two cannon.
General Otis then summoned General
Provost Marshal Williston, who pre-
vious to driving away with Buencam-
ino, received instructions to lock him
up in comfortable quarters and allow
no person to see him.
Buencamino is the chief author of the
Filipino constitution and most of the
state documents.

IMUS ATTACKED.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The fol-
lowing cablegram has been received at
the War Department from General
Otis:

"Manila, Nov. 25.—Insurgents made
faint on Imus last night. Three enlist-
ed men wounded; their loss two killed.
Insurgents were driven south. Re-
ports from Negros encouraging. Chief
insurgent leader north of island sur-
rendered voluntarily. More planting be-
ing done. More sugar mills at work
than at any time since revolution
against Spain began. Officers report
people apparently cheerful and hope-
ful; that form of government in opera-
tion well suited to conditions and work-
ing smoothly."

The War Department officials are dis-
posed to account for the sudden activity
developed by the insurgents south of
Manila, as reported this morning, on
the assumption that the insurgent gen-
eral in command there, who is believed
to be Pio del Pilar, has received notice
through some of his spies of the des-
perate straits of Aguinaldo and is man-
fully trying to create a diversion in his
favor by attacking the American force
in the rear. He occupies strong defen-
sive ground, and Cavite province, the
home of Aguinaldo, has never been
taken by the Spaniards since the first
hostilities. General Schwan, assisted by
the marines from the naval station at
Cavite, made a raid through the terri-
tory last summer, but it was during
the wet season, the swamps were deep
and beyond driving the insurgents off
temporarily nothing substantial was
achieved, and the country was aban-
doned to the insurgents. Now, how-
ever, with the advent of the dry sea-
son, the time is ripe for the execution
of the plans of General Otis. The
country is now permanently, and carry
out his favorite project for the instal-
ment in the province of local municipal
government, and General Grant, in
command there, is being reinforced with
that special object.

AGUINALDO'S ESCAPE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Ad-
jutant General has received the follow-
ing cable from General Otis:

"Manila, Nov. 25.—Vessel from Lingay-
en Gulf with dispatches from Whea-
ton to 2nd instant; brought in Buencam-
ino, insurgent secretary state, captured
21st instant. He was with Aguinal-
do and party, left Tarlac night 13th
and was escorted north by two thousand
troops from Bayambang and Dagupan.
These troops Wheaton struck at San
Jacinto, and Young eastward. Aguinal-
do, with part of family, escaped north
with 200 men, passing between Young
and Wheaton. Young still in pursuit
last accounts, and has been rationed at
San Fernando. Aguinaldo, mother and
oldest child, with Buencamino, sepa-
rated from rest of party; mother lost
in woods, and child, four years old,
with Wheaton's troops. Two thousand
dollars gold, belonging to mother, cap-
tured and now in Manila treasury.
Heavy storm in Lingayen has pre-
vented loading of troops there for the
north.

MacArthur has captured insurgent
director of railroad, who endeavored to
destroy railroad to Dagupan; also Cap-
tain Lawrence Englishman, who
served Aguinaldo's army.

Telegraph not working north of Tar-
lac to-day.

Lawton believed to be on military
road to Raymang. Roads now prac-
tically for wagons, and supplies for
him being forwarded.

Our troops have liberated some three
hundred Spanish prisoners recently.

THE FRANKLIN SYNDICATE.

MILLER, THE SWINDLER, AN EX-

CONVICT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Nov. 25.—There was a tin
sign to-day on the front door of the
Franklin Syndicate headquarters, at 144
Floyd street, Brooklyn, which read:

"Closed on Saturday."

Various reports were current regard-
ing the whereabouts of William F.
Miller, the ostensible head of the syn-
dicate.

His brother, Louis H. Miller, a
cashier of the Franklin Syndicate, who
was arrested last night when the pi-
lgrimage of the offices of the concern,
was taken to court to-day and held in
\$1,000 bail to answer the charge of hav-
ing aided his brother in defrauding
creditors. All day a crowd of excited
deposited held the fort at 144 Floyd
street, which fort, however, was well
guarded by police, some of whom had
themselves been enriched by the inter-
est of 10 per cent a week on earnings
they had placed in Miller's hands for
investment.

Early to-day the police sent out a
general alarm for the apprehension of
William F. Miller, as follows:

"Arrest for grand larceny, William F.
Miller, 36 years; five feet, five inches;
140 pounds; dark moustache; small side
whiskers; broken nose; mixed gray suit
and overcoat, light Alpine hat."

All of Miller's mail had been held
up. He received 500 ordinary and 50
registered letters daily on an average.
His money orders varied from \$5,000 to
\$15,000 daily. Almost every town in
the United States seems to be repre-
sented in the list. All of the sums
sent now in the hands of the postal
authorities will be refunded.

The World will say to-morrow:
"Miller is an ex-convict, and he is
well known to the people of Lynn,
Mass., where he formerly resided. He
was arrested there September 20th,
1896, on the charge of forgery. It is
being claimed that he obtained posses-
sion of a large sum of money from a
friend. He was tried, convicted, and
sentenced to the Concord Reformatory,

BRITISH MAKE SLOW PROGRESS

Five Garrisons Hemmed in by South
Transvaal Troops.

THEIR OUTLOOK GLOOMY

General Methuen's Success Thursday
Decided Nothing—His Pursuing
Cavalry Returned Without Get-
ting in Touch With the Boers Who
Are Found Everywhere—Grave
News from Cape Town.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Nov. 25.—The position in
Natal remains full of perplexities, which
the censorship has increased. Although
a division and a half have now reached
Durban, that place is practically power-
less until supplied with cavalry and
artillery, and until these arrive the
situation will undoubtedly remain
grave.

With three beleaguered garrisons in
Natal, beside Kimberley and Mafeking,
and no sign of success in the im-
mediate future, it is no wonder that
the outlook is regarded as distinctly
gloomy to-night, and that the most
possible is made of General Methuen's
success, such as it was. That battle
decided nothing, and it seems certain
that many experts are of the opinion
that the story of the return of the pur-
suing cavalry without getting in touch
with the retreating Boers, indicates
that if it had gone on it would soon
have been on the frontier, and that
with its comrades of the Hottentots
it will not surprise any one greatly.
If the Boers are shortly again discover-
ed in an entrenched position near the
spot from which General Methuen has
just evicted them.

MAFEEKING AND LADYSMITH.

From no other point can even a
semblance of success be reported. Mafek-
ing is apparently in worse straits than
before. The Boers have been seen to
admit, and it is difficult to see how
it can be relieved for some time to come.
While the official dispatch from the
Boer head, dated November 24, showed that
the town was still flying the Union Jack
Friday, the cheerful tone of the mes-
sage, and the evident anticipation of
the speedy reduction of Ladysmith is
not calculated to cheer anxious relatives.

The reported silence of the British
guns also again arouses fears of a
shortness of ammunition, and the fact
that the Boers have just placed in po-
sition another siege gun shows that they
have not yet done their worst.

The arrival of the German officers,
some of whom, it is understood, gained
large experience in reducing fortified
towns in 1870-71, is calculated to lead
to a change of tactics which will add
to the suspense of the sorely tried
garrison.

BOERS EVERYWHERE.

The situation in the northern portion
of Cape Colony is about as unsatisfac-
tory as it can be. Boers are turning
up in all directions.

A Cape Town dispatch received at a
late hour to-night reports that the en-
emy have blown up a railway bridge
between Rosmead Junction and Middle-
burg with the object of preventing an
advance from Port Elizabeth. This
was effected by a small commando,
which, it is stated, remains in the
neighborhood. The effect of blowing up
this bridge will tend to isolate Natal
from the Cape, and must delay the ad-
vance of the troops just arrived at Port
Elizabeth.

GRAVE NEWS.

The gravest news from Cape Town
to-day comes from the northern part
of the colony, where it is now evident
numbers of Dutch farmers have risen
and joined the invading Free State
forces in the Hottentots and Barley-
East districts.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape
Colony, General Gatacre's headquarters,
announces that some hundred Ger-
man rebels, including an ex-military
officer of Barley-East, have joined the
enemy at the latter place, and that
the whole force is reported to be
marching on Dordrecht, whence it can
operate and possibly intercept General
Gatacre's advance to re-conquer Storm-
berg Junction, a strategic point from
which General Gatacre can be in di-
rect touch, through the railways, with
General French at Naauw Poort, and
thus with the British base at De Ar-
rived.

LADYGREY CAPTURED.

Another dispatch says that General
Ladysmith has been captured by the
Colonial farmers, and that a re-
newed advance is being made.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 17

THREE BRITISH GENERALS WHO ARE THREATENING THE FREE STATE BORDER.

Lieutenant General Lord Methuen, who recently fought the Boers at Belmont; Major General French, who commanded the British at the battle of Elandsfontein, and General Gatacre, one of Field Marshal Buller's division commanders, are hard at work endeavoring to drive the Boers from Cape Colony.

OPINION VEGINS TO VEER.

A well-known poet, in the Pan-Ger-
man Deutsche Zeitung, has written a
poetic warning to the Emperor, begin-
ning, "Nach England Kaiser Gehe
Nicht." While scores of papers have
ventured their anti-British feelings, signs
are discernible that opinion begins to
veer. Not only the Cologne Gazette,
which has been friendly to Great Brit-
ain from the start, but even the in-
fluential Kreuz Zeitung, often the bar-
ometer of court weather, and the
leading center organ, the Cologne Volks
Zeitung, have articles this week con-
demning the "senseless, rabid and An-
glophobia, etc.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The comment on the South African
war, generally, is tinged with ill-
will for Great Britain. The Deutsche
Zeitung assumes the success of the
Boers, and advises President Kruger to
insist